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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT NO.

INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS CD NO.

COUNTRY	Foreign Countries
Algeria	
Angola	
Argentina	
Australia	
Austria	
Bahamas	
Bahrain	
Bangladesh	
Barbados	
Belgium	
Belize	
Bermuda	
Bhutan	
Bolivia	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	
Botswana	
Brazil	
Bulgaria	
Burkina Faso	
Burundi	
Cambodia	
Cameroon	
Canada	
Cape Verde	
Cayman Islands	
Central African Republic	
Chad	
Chile	
China	
Colombia	
Comoros	
Congo	
Congo (Kinshasa)	
Costa Rica	
Cote d'Ivoire	
Croatia	
Cuba	
Cyprus	
Czech Republic	
Dominican Republic	
Dominica	
DRC	
Ecuador	
Egypt	
El Salvador	
Equatorial Guinea	
Eritrea	
Estonia	
Ethiopia	
Fiji	
Finland	
France	
Gabon	
Gambia	
Germany	
Ghana	
Greece	
Guatemala	
Guinea	
Guinea-Bissau	
Haiti	
Honduras	
Hungary	
Iceland	
India	
Indonesia	
Iran	
Ireland	
Israel	
Italy	
Jamaica	
Japan	
Jordan	
Kazakhstan	
Kenya	
Korea	
Kosovo	
Kuwait	
Kyrgyzstan	
Laos	
Latvia	
Lebanon	
Lesotho	
Liberia	
Lithuania	
Luxembourg	
Macao	
Macedonia	
Madagascar	
Malawi	
Malaysia	
Maldives	
Mali	
Malta	
Mexico	
Moldova	
Mongolia	
Montenegro	
Morocco	
Mozambique	
Myanmar	
Nicaragua	
Netherlands	
Netherlands Antilles	
New Zealand	
Niger	
Nigeria	
North Macedonia	
North Korea	
Norway	
Oman	
Pakistan	
Panama	
Papua New Guinea	
Paraguay	
Peru	
Philippines	
Poland	
Portugal	
Romania	
Russia	
Rwanda	
Saudi Arabia	
Senegal	
Serbia	
Seychelles	
Slovakia	
Slovenia	
South Africa	
South Korea	
South Sudan	
Spain	
Sri Lanka	
Sudan	
Sweden	
Switzerland	
Taiwan	
Tanzania	
Togo	
Tonga	
Turkey	
Turkmenistan	
Uganda	
Ukraine	
United Kingdom	
United States	
Uruguay	
Uzbekistan	
Venezuela	
Vietnam	
Yemen	
Zambia	
Zimbabwe	

SUBJECT FOREIGN RADIO REACTIONS TO THE PRESIDENT'S
STATEMENT ON FORMOSA AND BRITISH RECOGNITION
OF COMMUNIST CHINA

HOW OF COMMONIST CHINA
PUBLISHED Radio Broadcasts

WHERE
PUBLISHED

DATE
PUBLISHED 6 - 9 January 1950

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DATE OF
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SOURCE FBID (This strictly factual report is based solely on monitored foreign radio broadcasts received in Washington up to 8 a.m., 9 January 1950. It reproduces a report prepared in response to a special request.)

INTRODUCTION: Foreign radios pay comparatively little attention to the President's announcement on Formosa; comment from London, Paris, and Manila, however, is favorable. In the non-Soviet world, only Nationalist Chinese and Korean comment is disapproving. British recognition of Communist China is given much more attention. On the whole the step is not condemned; there is general agreement that it does not imply approval of Communism. Soviet and Satellite radios play up the theme of "imperialist contradictions" between Britain and the U.S. and cite British recognition as an outstanding defeat for Western imperialists.

THE FORMOSA ANNOUNCEMENT: Radio reactions from the non-Soviet world are, on the whole, favorable. Not much attention is given to the announcement--much less than to British recognition of Communist China. London, however, approves; Manila believes the Philippines' international position is made more secure by the decision, and Genevieve Tabouis is quoted by Paris as seeing hope for the Viet Nam situation in this "level-headed" decision. In monitored broadcasts, only Chinese Nationalist Radio Taipei expresses "regret" and "bewilderment" over the announcement (though it takes cheer from the fact that economic aid is not ruled out), and Syngman Rhee is said to "denounce" the decision.

The Soviet and Satellite radios are confronted with the difficulty of reconciling the announcement with their previous insistence that American policy was one of support for China's "reactionaries." They handle this difficulty by virtually ignoring the announcement and by referring, instead, to alleged "secret agreements" between Chiang and the White House which provide for the defense of the island. It is also claimed that the Formosa decision is a sign of America's effort to adjust its Far Eastern policies to Britain's stand on China.

BRITISH RECOGNITION: Non-Soviet reactions to British recognition of Communist China do not show clear evidence of either condemnation or approval. There is general agreement

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that the step does not imply approval of Communism, and several radios reiterate that Anglo-American relations are cordial. There is also general agreement that the chief reason for the step was Britain's desire for foreign trade.

Soviet and Satellite comment follow expected lines. They emphasize that Britain was "compelled" to "humble" herself and agree that the motive was desire for trade; but they use this to support their standard theme of "imperialist contradictions," claiming that "practical" British merchants are trying to "get ahead of their main competitor--the United States." They assert that the Labor Party seeks to bolster its chances in the pending general elections by demonstrating its independence of Washington. The action is also treated as a victory for world Communism. Both Budapest and Warsaw claim that "the time is not far off" when similar recognition pronouncements will be directed to "people's governments in Burma, Siam, Malaya, or Viet Nam." (It may be noted that neither India nor Indonesia is mentioned here.)

The Chinese Communist radios have not yet touched upon either the Formosa decision or British recognition, but Paris quotes the Shanghai TA KUNG PAO as warning that "true friendship must be expected only from the anti-imperialist"--i.e., the Soviet--camp.

CHINA IN THE U.N.: The question of China's representation in the United Nations is raised speculatively by the Western radios, while Budapest and the Paris HUMANITE and Frankfurt SOZIALISTISCHER INFORMATIONSDIENST (both Communist) predict that the recognition means that "the Chinese People's Republic will greatly strengthen the peace camp in the Security Council."

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